SULAKADZE, T.S.; KEZELI, T.A.; TARASASHVILI, K.M.

Dynamics of vitamin concentration in leaves of citrus plants as related to their frost resistance. Trudy Tbil.bot.inst. 20:161-179 '59. (MIRA 13:8)
(Citrus fruit) (Vitamins) (Plants—Frost resistance)

CHKUSASELI, T.Ya.; TARASASHVILI, K.M.

Dynamics of aneurine and riboflavin in the bleeding sap of the grapevine. Trudy Tbil.bot.inst. 20:181-185 '59.
(MIRA 13:8)

(Grapes) (Riboflavin) (Thiamine)

TARASASHVILI, N.G.

Forest litter of spruce-fir stands in eastern Georgia. Trudy Inst.lesa AN Gruz.SSR 11:91-112 '62. (MIRA 16:2)
(Georgia--Forest litter) (Georgia--Spruce)
(Georgia--Fir)

TARASENKO, A., inzhener.

Rationalization in Kiev's floating ship repair shops. Mor. i rech.flot 14 no.8:30-31 Ag '54. (MLRA 7:8)
(Kiev--Ships--Maintenance and repair) (Ships--Maintenance and repair--Kiev)

TARASENKO, A.

Morphology of the neural apparatus of the human trachea. Trudy Len. ob-va est. 72 no.1:104-105 '61. (MIRA 15:3)
(TRACHEA--INNERVATION)

TARASENKO, A., gvardii general-mayor meditsinskoy sluzhby v otstavke; CHEKULAYEV, G., polkovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby v otstavke

Results of the treatment of patients with neglected cancer in the Leningrad District Military Hospital with preparations recommended by biochemist A.T. Kachugin. Vop. onk. 9 no.6: 116-120 '63. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Byvshiy nachal'nik Voyenno-meditsinskogo otdela Leningradskogo voyennogo okruga (for Tarasenko). 2. Byvshiy glavnyy terapevt Leningradskogo voyennogo okruga (for Chekulayev).

ZHUKOV, A.I.; KHIL'KO, M.M.; SHKLYAR, M.S.; KAZANTSEV, Ye.I. Prinimali uchastiye: BLASHCHUK, N.M., inzh.; YARMYSH, V.A., inzh.; PARKHOMENKO, D.M., inzh.; BULI, V.G., inzh.; BIDENKO, R.V., inzh.; PASIKOV, N.V., inzh.; ZEMLYANOY, N.G., inzh.; TARASENKO, A.A., inzh.

Firing open-hearth furnaces with a mixture of cold coke and natural gases. Stal' 21 no.12:1068-1070 D '61.
(MIRA 14:12)
(Open-hearth furnaces—Equipment and supplies)
(Gas as fuel)

GRAYEVSKIY, E.Ya.; KONSTANTINOVA, M.M.; [illegible] I.V.; TARASENKO, A.G.

Mechanism of the radioprotective action of cystamine (2-aminoethyldisulfide). Radiobiologiia 3 no. 6:891-897 '63. (MIRA 17:7)

1. Institut morfologii zhivotnykh imeni A.N.Severtsova AN SSSR, Moskva.

FEDOSEYEV, V.M.; TARASENKO, A.G.; MRAZEK, L.; SILAYEV, A.B.

Synthesis of 2,3-dimercaptopropylamine and its N-mono- and N,N'-dialkyl derivatives. Dokl.AN SSSR 148 no.4:871-874 F '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V.Lomonosova. Predstavleno akademikom A.N.Nesmeyanovym.
(Propylamine)

ACCESSION NR: AP4027969 S/0205/64/004/002/0216/0220

AUTHOR: Konstantinova, M. M.; Tarasenko, A. G.; Fedoseyev, V. M.

TITLE: Investigation of the antiradiation activity of N-alkyl derivatives of 2,3-dimercaptopropylamine and their action mechanism

SOURCE: Radiobiologiya, v. 4, no. 2, 1964, 216-220

TOPIC TAGS: radioprotective action mechanism, dithiol group, N-alkyl derivative, 2,3-dimercaptopropylamine, synthetic N-alkyl derivative, oxygen intensity, tissue hypoxia, dithiol radioprotective action, mercapto, gamma radiation, lethal dose, radiation sickness, increased radioresistance

ABSTRACT: This study investigates the N-alkyl derivatives of 2,3-dimercaptopropylamine, there being little data in the literature on the radioprotective action of substances containing sulfur, especially the dithiol groups. These derivatives, synthesized for the first time by the authors, were studied in relation to their effect on oxygen intensity in the tissues. Experimental white mice were gamma-irradiated (Co^{60}, 270-280 r/min) with single 900-r doses

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ACCESSION NR: AP4027969

(LD 100/15). The following preparations were administered to the animals 15, 30, 60, or 90 min before irradiation: 2,3-dimercaptopropylamine and N-ethyl-, N-propyl-, N-butyl-, N,N-diethyl-, N,N-dipropyl-, and N,N-dibutyl-2,3-dimercaptopropylamine. Survival rates and average lifetimes of animals were determined for the 30-day period following irradiation. Oxygen intensity in spleen tissues was measured by a polarographic method. Findings show that all the investigated dithiols are radioprotective and increase animal survival in some cases by as much as 60-80%. Preparations are found to be most effective when administered 60 min before irradiation, with some exceptions. The radioprotective action mechanism of this dithiol group is related to tissue hypoxia. However, the correlation between increased radioresistance and decreased oxygen intensity in spleen tissues is less markedly expressed than in the case of biological amines. The radioprotective action of dithiols appears to be based on some other mechanism in addition to hypoxic effect. "The authors express their gratitude to I. V. Nekrasova and O. M. Sokolova for assistance in carrying out the experimental study." Orig. art. has: 2 tables, 2 figures.

Association: Institut morfologii zhivotnkh im A. N. Severtsova, AN SSSR, Moscow(Institute of Animal Morphology AN SSSR) Moskovskiy gosudarstvenny*y universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova (Moscow State University)

Card 2/2

KONSTANTINOVA, M.M.; TARASENKO, A.G.; FEDOSEYEV, V.M.

Study of the radioprotective activity of N-alkyl derivatives of 2,3-dimercaptopropylamine and the mechanism of their action. Radiobiologiia 4 no.2:216-220 '64. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Institut morfologii zhivotnykh imeni Severtsova AN SSSR, Moskva i Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lomonosova.

TARASENKO, A.G.; FEIGSHYLV, V.M.; SHAYEV, A.P.

2,3-Dimercaptopropylamine and its derivatives. Part 1: Synthesis of N-mono- and N,N-dialkyl derivatives of 2,3-dimercaptopropylamine. Zhur. ob. khim. 34 no. 3 1009-1014 Mr '64. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni M.V.Lomonosova.

TARASENKO, A.G.; FEDOSEYEV, V.M.; SILAYEV,

2,3-Dimercaptopropylamine and its derivatives. Part 2: Synthesis of N-N-dialkyl-2,3-di(alkylthio)propylamines. Zhur. ob. khim. 34 no.7:2366-2369 Jl '64 (MIRA 17:8)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni M.V. Lomonosova.

L 59546-65 EWG(j)/EWT(m)

ACCESSION NR: AP5015733 UR/0205/65/005/003/0423/0427 17
628.58 : 577.391 15

AUTHOR: Yarmonenko, S. P.; Ovakimov, V. G.; Palyga, G. F.; Fedoseyev, V. M.; Tarasenko, A. G. B

TITLE: Fractional irradiation and the effect of chemical radioprotective agents. 1. Distribution of AET in animals associated with the quantity of agent administered, the route of administration, and irradiation conditions 19

SOURCE: Radiobiologiya, v. 5, no. 3, 1965, 423-427

TOPIC TAGS: radioprotective agent, AET, blood, liver, X irradiation, radiology

ABSTRACT: The relative distribution of AET-S^{35} in irradiated mice does not depend on the dose of the preparation used. Judging by the reduced effect observed after simultaneous decrease in the amount of the protective agent and the radiation dose applied fractionally, this finding tends to contradict the view that the mercaptoamines have an antiradical or disulfide mechanism of action. The AET content of mouse blood and liver reaches a maximum 2½ minutes after intraperitoneal injection, and begins to decrease about 28 minutes later. S^{35} gradually concentrates in the

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L 59546-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5015733

2

brain, reaching a maximum 30 minutes after injection. When doses of AET known to be fatal are injected, the absolute amount of the compound in the brain when the animal died is one-half to one-fourth that when tolerable doses are used. Consequently, central action plays a secondary role in the mechanism of acute toxicity of AET. The authors conclude that the weakened protective effect of AET with fractional irradiation or with simultaneous decrease in amount of the protective agent or radiation dose is unrelated to any change in the distribution of AET in the organism. They conjecture that by retarding the compound, irradiation helps to intensify its toxicity. Orig. art. has: 7 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut gigiyeny truda i profzabolevaniy AMN SSSR, Moscow (Institute of Industrial Hygiene and Occupational Diseases, AMN SSSR); Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova (Moscow State University)

SUBMITTED: 30Jun64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: LS

NO REF SOV: 009 OTHER: 001

llc

Card 2/2

L 7775-66 EWT(m)
ACC NR: AP5025925 SOURCE CODE: UR/0205/65/005/005/0713/0719

AUTHOR: Rass, I. T.; Taragenko, A. G.

ORG: None

TITLE: Antiradiation effectiveness of cystamin and its deposition in thymus cells of mice in vivo and in vitro

SOURCE: Radiobiologiya, v. 5, no. 5, 1965, 713-719

TOPIC TAGS: experiment animal, antiradiation drug, drug effect, cell physiology, irradiation effect, tracer study

ABSTRACT: In in vivo experiments on albino mice weighing 14 to 16 g cystamin was administered subcutaneously in 3 and 15 mg doses 15 min before irradiation (RUP-1 unit, 200 kv, 15 ma, 0.5 mm Cu + 0.75 mm Al filters, 40 to 300 r/min) with 200 to 2000 r doses. Animals were killed immediately and 6 hrs later. Thymus cell suspensions were prepared for incubation and then centrifuged to determine the number of cells with pyknotic nuclei. In in vitro experiments thymus cells were suspended in Tyrode's solution containing cystamin (0.1, 0.25, and 0.5 mg/ml concentrations) before irradiation with 200 to 4000 r doses. Following irradiation, thymus cell suspensions were incubated and centrifuged to determine the number of cells with pyknotic nuclei. In additional

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L 7773-66
ACC NR: AP5025925

experiments cystamin was administered following irradiation. Also, tracer studies were conducted using cystamin-S35 to determine the amount of cystamin deposited in thymus cells. Findings show that in in vivo experiments cystamin administered before irradiation displays very slight radioprotective action and is completely ineffective with postradiation administration. In experiments in vitro cystamin reduces radiation damage of thymus cells when administered in 0.1 to 0.5 mg/ml concentrations before as well as after irradiation, with the reduction of radiation damage dependent on cystamin concentration. Amounts of cystamin deposited in thymus cells in vivo and in vitro depend on the cystamin dose and on incubation temperature in vitro. With in vivo administration of a 15 mg dose 8 times as much cystamin is deposited in thymus cells as in vitro with an initial concentration of 0.1 mg/ml. Amounts of cystamin deposited in irradiated and nonirradiated thymus cells were found to be the same. Thus, the absence of cystamin radioprotective action in vivo and its effectiveness in vitro cannot be explained by quantitative differences of cystamin in thymus cells. The radioprotective action of cystamin in experiments in vitro appears to be related to its capacity for depressing glycolytic processes in isolated tissues. Orig. art. has: 6 tables.

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 07Dec64/ ORIG REF: 011/ OTH REF: 020

Card 2/2

L 3452-66 EWT(m)

ACCESSION NR: AP5024008 UR/0020/65/164/002/0441/0444

AUTHOR: Grayevskiy, E. Ya.; Konstantinova, M. M.; Sokolova, O. M.; Tarasenko, A. G.

TITLE: On the common mechanism underlying the radiation protective properties of aminothiols and anoxia

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 164, no. 2, 1965, 441-444

TOPIC TAGS: radioprotective agent, reaction mechanism, tissue physiology, anoxia, organic sulfur compound

ABSTRACT: The work attempts experimental verification of the hypothesis that the basic mechanism of these radioprotective effects is related to an increased level of free sulfhydryl groups in the tissues. White mice aged 8-12 weeks were irradiated with 900 r ($LD_{100/30}$) and were kept in glass containers to facilitate change of air. The following aminothiols were injected subcutaneously 15-30 minutes before irradiation or before sulfhydryl group determination: cystamine, cystamine, β-mercaptopropylamine, and serotonin. Radioprotection was determined according to survival beyond 30 days. A spleen homogenate was used for sulfhydryl determination with mercuric chloride under argon or air. It

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L 3452-66
ACCESSION NR: AP5024008 2

was found that all the agents which have a radioprotective effect caused considerable (10-35%) increase (compared to control levels) of the groups in spleen homogenate under argon. Some increase of sulfhydryl groups in air was seen only for cystamine. If the mice breathed oxygen immediately before and during irradiation, the aminothiol radioprotective effect decreased somewhat, as did the content in the sulfhydryl groups. This was shown to be unrelated to inactivation through oxidation of the protectant. It is concluded that the predominant mechanism of radioprotection is related to an increase of highly reactive endogenous sulfhydryl groups, due probably to lesser oxidation and spontaneous reduction of the S-S bonds. These appear to be highly mobile groups in low molecular compounds which are inactive products of radiolysis of the biomacromolecules. Orig. art. has: 3 tables

ASSOCIATION: Institut morfologii zhivotnykh im. A. N. Severtsova Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Animal Morphology, Academy of Sciences SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 15Mar65 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: LS
NR REF SOV: 007 OTHER: 009

BVK
Card 2/2

L 1813-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5024221 UR/0020/65/164/003/0684/0685

AUTHOR: Grayevskiy, E. Ya.; Nekrasova, I. V.; Tarasenko, A. G.

TITLE: The antiradiation effectiveness of endogenic sulfhydryl compounds

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 164, no. 3, 1965, 684-685

TOPIC TAGS: sulfhydryl group, radioprotective agent, cystamine, mercamine, x ray

ABSTRACT: It has been recently established that when various radioprotective agents moderate the radiation injury to biological objects, there is an increase in the content of highly reactive, endogenic, sulfhydryl compounds. The purpose of this study was to demonstrate that radioprotective agents do not in themselves exert a radioprotective effect, but rather induce the production of active sulfhydryl compounds which in turn have a radioprotective effect. The source of these compounds was spleens taken from mice 1 min after killing. The spleen of a live animal was used as a control. Due to the high lability of sulfhydryls, spleens were placed in argon immediately after splenectomy and homogenized (oxygen content < 0.003%, 0.3 ml of solution to 200 mg of tissue). After this, the homogenate was drawn into a 5-ml syringe containing 2 ml of Erlich ascites taken from the abdomen of animals 15 min after killing. A hyperdiploid Erlich carcinoma strain (4% polyploidal cells)

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L 1813-66
ACCESSION NR: AP5024221

was used. The original ascites was taken from mice on the 7th day of incubation, diluted with Ringer's solution 3:1, and injected (4 ml) into the abdomens of normal mice. These animals were then killed and 2 ml of the ascites was drawn off with an argon blown syringe without exposing the abdomen to outside air. The ascites was mixed for 1 min with the aforementioned homogenate and injected into normal animals. After 15 min, these animals were irradiated by x-rays (700 r, 50 r/min). The radioprotective activity of endogenic groups was compared with cystamine and mercamine mixed with ascites, which were intraperitoneally injected into mice irradiated in the same manner. Table 1 of the Enclosure presents the results of the experiment. The table shows that spleen homogenate from dead animals noticeably reduced cell injuries but that this protective effect was less significant than that of cystamine and mercamine. Thus, the material indicates that free sulfhydryl groups possessing significant radioprotective activity (capable of reducing injury to ascites cells) are found in the spleens of animals under oxygen-free conditions. It is possible that the radiosensitivity of various cells and tissues at various stages of their development may be associated with differences in the levels of these particular types of highly reactive, endogenic, sulfhydryl compounds. Orig. art. has: 1 table. [CD]

ASSOCIATION: Institut morfologii zhivotnykh imeni A. N. Severtsova Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Animal Morphology, Academy of Sciences, SSSR)

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L 1813-66
ACCESSION NR: AP5024221

SUBMITTED: 19Mar65 ENCL: 01 SUB CODE: LS

NO REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 001 ATD PRESS: 4111

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L 1813-66
ACCESSION NR: AP5024221

ENCLOSURE: 01

Table 1. Percent of cancer ascites cells with chromosomal aberrations (late anaphase—early telophase) after irradiation (700 r) in the abdomens of mice

No. Variants	Cell with rearrangements		P
	(M ± m)	n	
1. Unirradiated	14.0 ± 0.94	6	
2. Irradiated	77.0 ± 2.64	10	
3. I control (air)	77.6 ± 0.8	6	
4. II control (argon) Homogenate of live mouse spleen (argon)	79.2 ± 1.36	19	
5. Homogenate of dead mouse spleen (argon)	71.4 ± 1.33	27	$P_{4/5} = 0.001$
6. Cystamine (5 mg/mouse)	66.0 ± 1.92	20	$P_{3/5} = 0.01$
7. Mercamine (3 mg/mouse)	54.5 ± 2.49	15	$P_{5/7} = 0.001$

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L 27819-66 EWT(m)

ACC NR: AP6008058 SOURCE CODE: UR/0020/66/166/004/0974/0977

25
B

AUTHOR: Grayevskiy, E. Ya.; Nekrasova, I. V.; Tarasenko, A. G.

ORG: Institute of Morphology of Animals im. A. N. Severtsov, Academy of Sciences SSSR (Institut morfologii zhivotnykh Akademii nauk SSSR)

TITLE: Effect of radiation protection agents (anoxia, cysteamine and cystamine) on the level of sulfhydryl groups in ascitic Ehrlich carcinoma cells

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 166, no. 4, 1966, 974-977

TOPIC TAGS: carcinoma, cancer drug, radiation protection, sulfhydryl group

ABSTRACT: Having previously discovered that the level of endogenous sulfhydryl groups increases in live organisms under the influence of anoxia and aminothiols, the authors checked the hypothesis that radiation protection occurs not so much as a result of the presence of these agents in the body, as of the general increase in the level of SH groups. To prove this point, they attempted to show such an increase not only in the total living organism but in isolated cells as well. The experiments were performed on ascitic Ehrlich carcinoma cells after 7-8 days' cultivation. The sulfhydryl groups were determined in malignant cells and in the ascitic fluid of normal animals, in animals destroyed 10-15 min following anoxia, and in animals which were injected intraperitoneally with 5 g of cystamine 15 min prior to taking the ascites sample. In

UDC: 577.3-539.1.047

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L 27819-66

ACC NR: AP6008058

addition, sulfhydryl groups were determined in cells to which 0.6 mg/ml of cystamine and 0.4 mg/ml of cysteamine were added *in vitro* and incubated for 15 min at 37C. It was found that under anoxia the thiol group content increases by 8% in air and by 18% in argon, while the content of the nonprotein sulfhydryl groups does not change. Cystamine causes a 12% increase of the SH groups in the malignant cells *in vivo*, and is completely ineffective *in vitro*. Cysteamine, added to the carcinoma cells *in vitro*, causes a 36% increase in SH groups, while the nonprotein SH group level increases sixfold. It is concluded that the protective effect obtains only in the case of an increase in the level of the protein sulfhydryl groups. This is explained by the inactivation of organic radicals formed during irradiation through interaction with the thiol groups. However, the possibility that the protection depends on the absolute content of SH groups and not on their reactivity is not excluded. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 3 tables. [14]

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 04Sep65/ ORIG REF: 003/ ATD PRESS: 5003

Card 2/2 PB

ACC NR: AP6031590 SOURCE CODE: UR/0189/66/000/003/0075/0078

AUTHOR: Tarasenko, A. G.; Fedoseyev, V. M.

ORG: Organic Chemistry Department (Kafedra organicheskoy khimii)

TITLE: Determination of the ionization constants of 1,2-dimercaptorpopionic acid

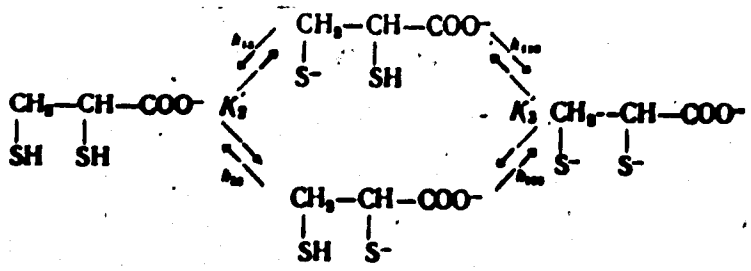
SOURCE: Moscow. Universitet. Vestnik. Seriya II. Khimiya, no. 3, 1966, 75-78

TOPIC TAGS: dissociation constant, organic sulfur compound

ABSTRACT: Among polyfunctional thiol-containing compounds, of great interest are vicinal thiols, which protect the animal body from ionizing radiation. One such compound is 1,2-dimercaptopropionic acid (DMPA). Since the activity of most SH-containing enzymes of the organism strongly depends on the degree of ionization of the thiol groups, an attempt was made to study the state in which DMPA exists under conditions prevailing in the body, i. e., at the physiological pH. The individual constants of DMPA were evaluated with the aid of a potentiometric titration of 1- and 2-mercaptopropionic acids. The values $pK'_1 = 3.75 \pm 0.05$, $pK'_2 = 10.60 \pm 0.02$ (1-mercaptopropionic acid) and $pK'_1 = 4.47 \pm 0.05$ and $pK'_2 = 10.31 \pm 0.03$ (2-mercaptopropionic acid) were obtained. Assuming the following ionization scheme for DMPA,

Card 1/2 UDC: 547.2/9

ACC NR: AP6031590



and considering the influence of the thiol groups in DMPA, the individual ionization constants of the latter were calculated: $pk_{13} = 9.78$, $pk_{12} = 9.65$, $pk_{132} = 10.31$ and $pk_{123} = 11.44$. Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 1 table and 5 formulas.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 20Jul65/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 009

Card 2/2

TARASENKO, A.I.

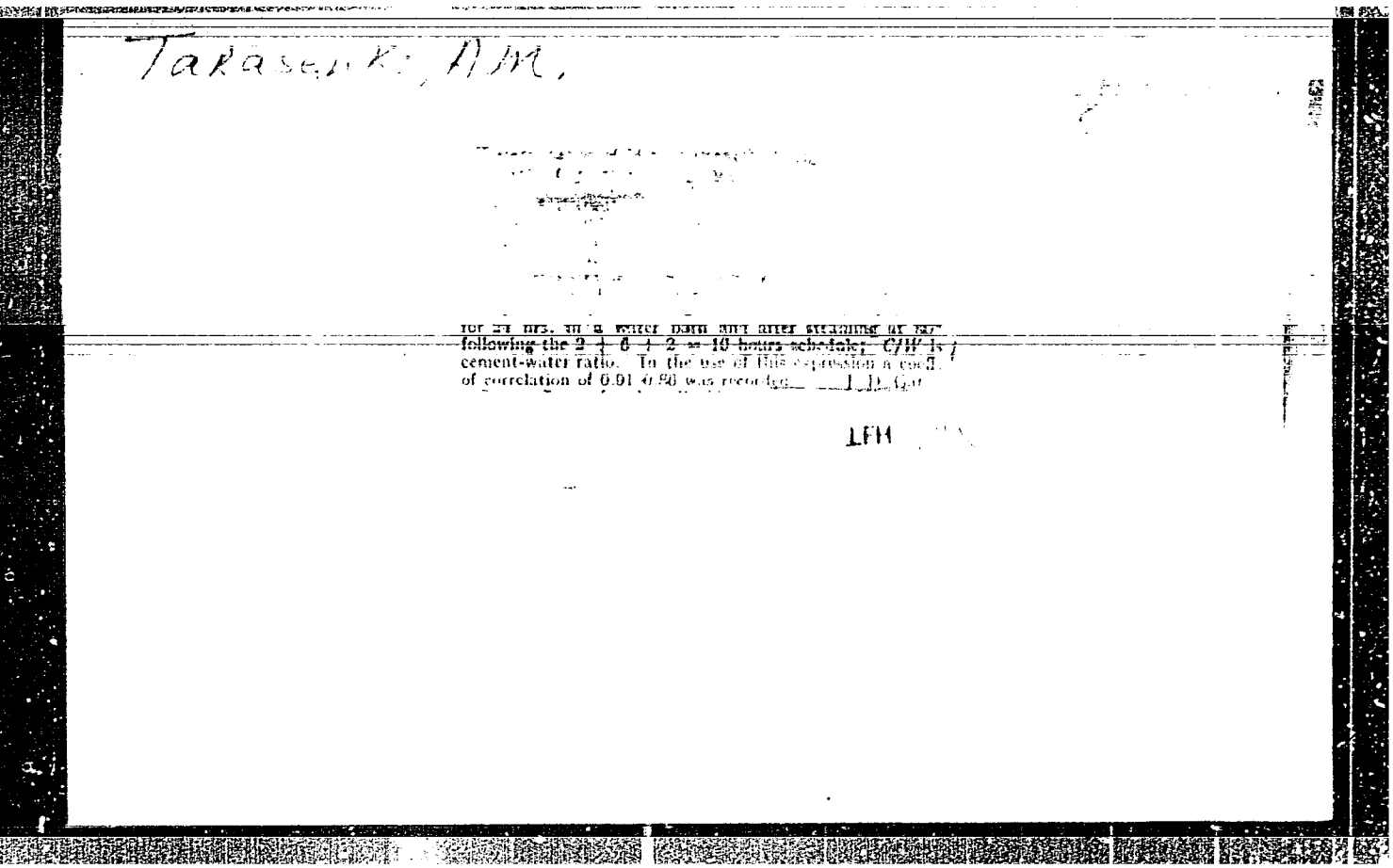
Produce new drilling equipment and modernize that already in use.
Neft. khoz. 41 no.4:8-9 Ap '63.

(MIRA 17:10)

TARASENKO, A.I.

Determining the economic efficiency of the introduction of machinery for hoisting and lowering operations in deep drilling. Burenie no.11:22-24 '64. (MIRA 18:5)

1. "Krasnodarneftegeproyekt".



Tarasenko, DM,

for 24 hrs. in a water bath and after steaming at 295°
following the 2 + 6 + 2 = 10 hours schedule. C/F is /
cement-water ratio. In the use of this expression a coef.
of correlation of 0.91 (0.90 was recorded

LFH

SKRAMTAYEV, B.G., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; Gorchakov, G.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; TARASENKO, A.M., nauchnyy sotrudnik.

Using quick-setting cements for determining the twenty-four hour strength of concrete. Stroi. prom. 34 no.8:31-32 Ag '56. (MLRA 9:10)

(Cement) (Concrete)

AUTHORS: Markov, B. F., Tarasenko, A. M. SOV 76-32-6-22/46

TITLE: The Temperature Dependence of the Electroconductivity of Binary Salt Melts in Connection With Their Phase Diagrams (O temperaturnoy zavisimosti elektroprovodnosti binarnykh solevykh rasplavov v svyazi s fazovymi diagrammami)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, 1958, Vol. 32, Nr 6, pp 1333 - 1340 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: It was already found in a previous paper that in cooling molten salt eutectics below the melting temperature of the components a quasieutectic structure is formed. This is, however, not the case in salt melts forming a continuous series of solid solutions in crystallization; on the other hand the heterogeneity of the solid phase also shows in the liquid by which fact microheterogeneities occur near the crystallization temperature of the eutectic mixture. V.I.Danilov and I.V.Radchenko (Ref 2) already carried out such studies. The authors proceed from the assumption that the structural changes in the melt can be recognized in the electroconductivity. The authors use the theoretically founded equation by Ya.I.Frenkel' (Ref 3) $\lg K = A - B/T$ for the analysis

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of the experimental data; from the experimental part may be seen that a sound generator ZG-10 and a zero indicator of the oscillograph type ENO -3 were used as well as a Pt-Pt/Rh thermocouple graded by the All Union Scientific Research Institute of Meteorology imeni D.I.Mendeleyev. Measurements of three binary salt melt types were carried out: 1) Simple eutectic mixtures. 2) The continuous series of solid solutions, and 3) The intermediate type between the former two. It was observed that in the second case the above mentioned equation was valid within the whole temperature interval. This is taken as proof for the fact that no structural changes occur with temperature changes. For the first type the equation holds only for the temperature interval above the melting temperature of the components. Below that point till the crystallization temperature of the eutectic mixture the electroconductivity changes according to another rule. This is explained by an overcrystallization and by the formation of micro-areas enriched by one of the two components. The third, socalled intermediate, type can be classified according to the degree of its deviation from the linear function, i.e. to which of the other two systems it is nearer. The

The Temperature Dependence of the Electroconductivity ... 76-32-6-22/46
of Binary Salt Melts in Connection With Their Phase Diagrams

corresponding systems of binary salt mixtures for the mentioned types of salt melts are mentioned as well as the diagrams obtained. There are 13 figures and 9 references, 7 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Akademiya nauk USSR, Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii, Kiyev (Kiyev, Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry, AS Ukr SSR)

1. Salts (Liquid)--Conductivity 2. Salts (Liquid)--Temperature factors 3. Salts (Liquid)--Phase studies 4. Eutectics--Properties

Card 3/3

GRAGEROV, I.P.; REKASHEVA, A.F.; TARASENKO, A.M.; LEVIT, A.F.; SAMCHENKO, I.P.

Syntheses of certain organic compounds labeled with O^{18}.
Zhur. ob. khim. 31 no.4:1113-1119 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii imeni L. V. Pisarzhevskogo Akademii nauk Ukrainskoy SSR.
(Oxygen--Isotopes)

GRAGEROV, I.P.; TARASENKO, A.M.

Isotopic method used in studying the hydrolysis of salts of methylsulfuric and ethylsulfuric acids. Zhur.ob.khim. 31 no.12:3878-3880 D '61. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii imeni L.V.Pisarzhevskogo AN Ukrainskoy SSR.

(Methysulfuric acid)
(Ethysulfuric acid)
(Hydrolysis)

SKRAMTAYEV, B.G., doktor tekhn. nauk prof.; ROYAK, S.M., prof.; CHERKASOVA, A.F. kand. tekhn. nauk; TARASENKO, A.M., inzh.

Relation of strength characteristics of cement and of concrete. (MIRA 17:11)
Trudy NIITSement no.19, 84-97 '63.

AL'BENSKIY, A.V., VASIL'YEV, M.Ye.; KONDRASHOV, B.V.; KONDRAT'YEV, N.B.; TARASENKO, A.N.; ZAKHAROV, P.S.; LYUBIMOV, V.P.

This is what scientists say about shelterbelts. Zemledelie 27 no.10:24-27 O '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Direktor Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta agrolesomelioratsii. Chlen-korrespondent Vsesoyuznoy akademii sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk imeni Lenina (for Al'benskiy). 2. TSelinogradskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut (for Vasil'yev). 3. Direktor Povolzhskoy agrolesomeliorativnoy opytnoy stantsii (for Kondrashov). 4. Krasnoyarskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut (for Kondrat'yev, Tarasenko). 5. Novocherkasskiy inzhenerno-meliorativnyy institut (for Zakharov, Lyubimov).

OREKHOV, N.I.; MAKHLIN, Ye.A.; TARASENKO, A.P.

Performance of windrowers at increased speeds. Trakt. i sel'khozmash. 33 no.10:25-27 O '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sel'skokhozyaystvennogo mashinostroyeniya i Voronezhskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut.

TARASENKO, A.P., inzh.-mekhanik

Coal mining machinery for open pit mining. Ugol' Ukr. 6 no.11:30-31 N '62. (MIRA 15:12)
(Coal mining machinery)(Strip mining)

TARASENKO, A.P.; DARAGAN, K.A.

Using lightweight slag concrete in bridge construction. Avt. dor. 28 no.9:13-14 S '65. (MIRA 18:10)

4c

L 44332-65 EPA(w)-2/EWT(l)/EEC(t)/EWA(m)-2 Pi-4/Pa-6 IJP(c) AT/GS

ACCESSION NR: AT5007922 S/0000/64/000/000/0295/0299

51
B+1

AUTHOR: Val'ter, A. K.; Grigor'yev, Yu. N.; Dudkina, I. N.; Ivanov, V. F.; Il'in, O. G.; Koba, I. I.; Kondratenko, V. V.; Mocheshnikov, N. I.; Tarasenko, A. S.; Terekhov, B. A.; Tolstoy, A. Ye.; Shenderovich, A. M.; Grishayev, I. A.

TITLE: The apparatus of the Physicotechnical Institute, Academy of Sciences, Ukrainian SSR, for colliding electron beams with energies of 200 × 100 Mev for experiments on the scattering of electrons on electron

SOURCE: International Conference on High Energy Accelerators. Dubna, 1963. Trudy. Moscow, Atomizdat, 1964, 295-299

TOPIC TAGS: high energy accelerator, high energy plasma, particle beam, particle physics, charged particle beam

ABSTRACT: Work on colliding electron beams in the Physicotechnical Institute, Academy of Sciences, Ukrainian SSR, was begun in 1960. The existence of linear electron accelerators was basic for the initiation of such work. At the first stage, it was decided to stop at electron storage devices of 100 Mev energy, since it was found that even at such comparatively small energies of the colliding beams

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L 47312-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5007922

many problems can be solved. The most convenient storage design is a system of race-tracks with a common linear section in which the collision of the two beams is effected. A distinctive property of the Institute's storage device is the great lengths of the linear sections, equal to 50 and 80 cm for a radius of revolution of 50 cm. The great length of one pair of linear sections in each of the rings was selected in order to provide for measurement of the minimum angle of scattering. Selection of a small radius of revolution was due to the requirement of minimum equilibrium dimensions of the beam and to the tendency to have a not too long time for damping of the beam oscillations. To localize the region of interaction, the beam orbits are distorted in the vertical plane by means of two "intersecting" magnets that create a homogeneous field in the radial direction. The magnets are arranged in the common linear section. The length of each of the "intersecting" magnets equals 10 cm, and the magnetic field strength is up to 640 oersteds. The magnets deflect the equilibrium orbit by 1 cm from the median plane. The quadrants have a constant magnetic field index of $n = 0.425$. The coupled magnets in the section that is common for both orbits have zero gradient; the index in the remaining sections is $n_1 = 0.450$. The stability of the Institute's system is characterized by a diagram showing field index n in the quadrants versus the field index n_1 in the coupled magnets. The regions of stability and resonance lines of various

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ACCESSION NR: AT5007922

orders are indicated in the diagram and discussed. The selected operating point is at a maximum distance from the resonances; in this case the frequencies of betatron radial and vertical (axial) oscillations are respectively equal to $\nu_r = 1.145$; $\nu_z = 0.6956$. The internal dimensions of the vacuum chamber were 100 × 40 mm. The determining problem here was the conditions governing the beam input into the storage device. The beam is fed to an inflector through a magnetic channel. The initial conditions are so chosen that the beam can by-pass in the first six revolutions the inflector set a distance of 2.25 cm from the equilibrium orbit. The behavior of the storage device in the first six revolutions is described. In case the trailing edge of the magnetic field pulse lasts for three revolutions of the particles in the storage device, the introduction of particles into the chamber can also be prolonged in the course of three revolutions. In order to capture particles in the storage device it is necessary to create with the help of inflector magnets a magnetic field strength of $H_I = 1900$ oersteds, $H_{II} = 2630$ oersteds. The system of tolerances is evaluated on the assumption of the following parameters for the input beam: width $a = 0.5$ cm, height $b = 0.3$ cm, angular divergence: radial $\Delta\gamma_r = 2 \cdot 10^{-3}$ and vertical $\Delta\gamma_z = 5 \cdot 10^{-4}$. Preliminary measurements indicate that this data can be realized in the case of the Institute's apparatus. The requirements on

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the stability of the magnetic field of the inflector are: $\Delta H_I/H_I = 10\%$, $\Delta H_{II}/H_{II} = 3\%$. Taking into consideration the indicated quantities, the maximum values of the curvature of the radial betatron oscillations will be equal respectively to $F_I = 2.8$ cm, $F_{II} = 4.1$ cm. According to computations, the equilibrium dimensions of the beam must be $a_r = 0.04$ cm; $a_z = 0.2$ cm. Due to the quantum fluctuations in synchrotron radiation, the longitudinal dimension of the particle bunch equals 40 cm for a gap voltage of about 1.5 kilovolts. The mean energy expended on an electron per revolution, taking into account the coherent radiation, is equal to 220 electron-volts. The time of oscillation damping amounts to 100 msec. Alternate injection of the beam of electrons in the ring is effected by three sector magnets with double focusing. The introduction of a beam turned away from the accelerator and with zero initial conditions is ensured by the application of a cylindrical magnetic shield with a shielding coefficient varied along the length. All the magnets are supplied with power from sources that have a current stability of at least 0.02%. The report also discusses the vacuum chamber, voltage generator, and a few other aspects of the apparatus. Orig. art. has: 5 figures, 2 tables.

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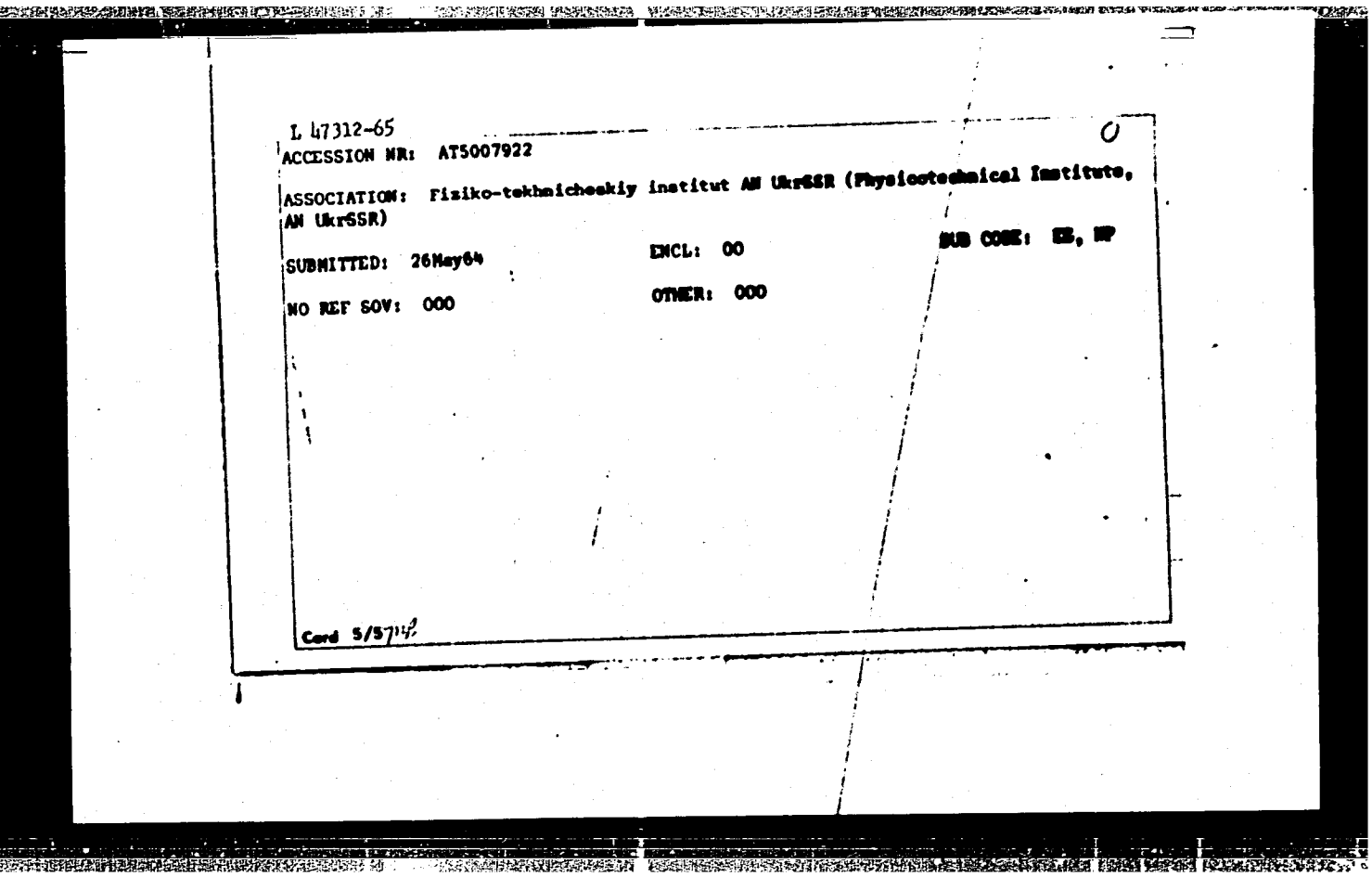

L 47312-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5007922

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN UkrSSR (Physicotechnical Institute, AN UkrSSR)

SUBMITTED: 26May64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: EM, NP

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

Card 5/5

TARASENKO, A.T.

Granitoids in the southwestern spurs of the Gissar Range. Izv. Otd. est. nauk AN Tadzh. SSR no.3:61-68 '59. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologicheskiy institut.
(Gissar Range---Rocks, Igneous)

TARASENKO, A.T.

Correlation of the Upper Paleozoic geological development of the Kurama and southern Gissar zones (southern Tien Shan). Inform.-sbor.VSEGEI no.46:3-16 '61. (MIRA 15:3)
(Tien Shan--Geology)

BEL'KOVA, L.N.; OGNEV, V.N.; TARASENKO, A.T., red.

[Ancient formations of the northern Tien Shan] Drevnie tolshchi Severnogo Tian'-Shania. Moskva, Nedra, 1964. 135 p. (MIRA 17:11)

GRISHCHENKO, A.Z.; TARASENKO, A.V.; KHMELEVSKIY, I.N.

Order apparatus for the control of the xanthation process. Khim. volok. no.1:17-18 '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Kiyevskiy institut avtomatiki Gosplana UkrSSR.

TARASENKO, A.V.; KHMELEVSKIY, I.N.; LYAPUNOVA, A.I.

Device for determining the completion of the reaction of sulfitization. Khim. volok. no.1:18-20 '62. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Kiyevskiy institut avtomatiki Gosplana UkrSSR.

TARASENKO, A.V.

How to determine short-circuits in the electrical networks of the TE3 diesel locomotive. Elek. i tepl. tiaga 7 no.3:28-29 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Master punkta tekhnicheskogo osmotra teplovozov stantsii Ush-Tobe Kazakhskoy dorogi.
(Diesel locomotives--Maintenance and repair)

TARASENKO, A.V., master

Failure instances in the control circuits of the TE3 diesel locomotive. Elek. i tepl. tiaga 7 no.9:37-38 S '63. (MIRA 16:10)

[illegible], A. Ya.

Tarasenko, A. Ya.

"A Study of the Possibility of Replacing Rolled Metal By Cast Metal for Parts Operating under the Conditions of Variable Contact Stresses(Cast Wheels)." Min Railways USSR. Moscow Order of Lenin Inst of Railroad Transport, Moscow, 1955. (Dissertation for the degree of Candidate in Technical Science)

SO: Knizhnaya letopis' No. 27, 2 July 1955

TARASENKO, A. YA

137-58-5-10647

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 5, p 254 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Kazarinov, V.M., Larin, T.V., Vukolov, L.A., Devyatkin, V.P., Tarasenko, A.Ya., Shchetinin, V.K.

TITLE: An Investigation of Materials for Brake Shoes of Improved Frictional Properties (Issledovaniye materialov dlya tormoznykh kolodok s povyshennymi fritktsionnymi svoystvami)

PERIODICAL: Vestn. Vses. n.-i. in-ta zh.-d. transp., 1957, Nr 7, pp 11-17

ABSTRACT: The increase in train speeds poses the problem of finding new materials for brake shoes (B) having high friction properties and resistance to wear. A test was run on B made at 3 plants from cast irons having various (up to 1.2%) P contents (with additions of Fe-P). The coefficient of friction and wear resistance were determined by weight loss at different speeds. The results were analyzed by the correlation process. These laboratory experiments are used to arrive at an iron of optimum composition, subject to verification by extensive service tests. In %, this composition is 2.8-3.2 C, 0.7-1 C combined, 0.7-1 Si, not over 1 2 Mn, 0.7-1 P, and $\leq$0.15 S. An important element of its

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137-58-5-10647

An Investigation of (cont.)

composition is P, which markedly increases the coefficient of friction. C and Si act in the opposite sense, and therefore they are held low. The iron must have a pearlite base. Also presented are data of laboratory and service tests of B made of various compositions (consisting of mineral fillers, powdered metals, and organic binders based on synthetic resins or rubbers).

S.O.

1. Materials--Production 2. Metals--Applications 3. Friction--Determination

Card 2/2

KAZARINOV, V.M., doktor tekhn.nauk; VUKOLOV, L.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; LARIN, T.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; DEVYATKIN, V.P., kand.tekhn.nauk; TARASENKO, A.Ya., kand.tekhn.nauk; SHCHETININ, V.K., inzh.

Investigating brake shoes made of asbestos friction materials. Trudy TSNII MPS no.163:5-37 '58. (MIRA 12:2)
(Railroads--Brakes--Testing)

Tarasenko, A. Ya., Larin, T. V., and Devyatkin, V. P.

"Means for Increasing the Friction Properties and the Wear Resistance of the Cast Iron in the Brake Shoes of Railroad Rolling Stock" p. 278

Sukhoye i granichnoye treniye. Friktsionnyye materialy (Dry and Boundary Friction. Friction Materials) Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1960. 302 p. Errata slip inserted. 3,500 copies printed. (Series: Its: Trudy, v. 2)

Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut mashinovedeniya. Resp. Ed.: I. V. Kragel'skiy, Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor; Ed. of Publishing House: K. I. Grigorash; Tech. Ed.: S. G. Tikhomirova.

The collection published by the Institut mashinovedeniya, AN SSSR (Institute of Science of Machines, Academy of Sciences USSR) contains papers presented at the III Vsesyouznaya konferentsiya po treniyu i iznosu v mashinakh (Third ALL-Union Conference on Friction and Wear in Machines, April 9-15, 1958.

NIKIFOROVA, Ye.F., inzh.; TARASENKO, A.Ya., kand. tekhn. nauk

Distribution of the chemical elements in the microstructure of high-strength cast iron. Vest. TsNIITMASH 23 no.8:43-46 '64 (MIRA 18:2)

TARASENKO, A.Ye.; VASIL'YEV, G.G.

Conveyer-plow for shield protected coal mining. Ugol' 38 no.12:52-53 '63. (MIRA 17:5)

YUGOSLAVIA

PUHAC, I.; TARASENKO, B.; and JOVANOVIC, V.; Institute for Preventive Veterinary Medicine (Institut za preventivnu veterinarsku medicinu,) Belgrade, and Animal Husbandry Institute (Institut za Stocarstvo,) Novi Sad.

"Role of Type of Farrowing Box on Crushing of Piglets. Part 4. Role of Age, Sex and Weight of Piglets Up to Age 14 Days."

Belgrade, Veterinarski Glasnik, Vol 20, No 7, 1966; pp 509-514.

Abstract [English summary modified]: Study on 87 sows and 894 piglets in 4 different types of farrowing boxes: regardless of box type, smaller and younger piglets were more apt to get crushed; sex played no role; box type did up to a point. Three tables, 3 Yugoslav references; manuscript received 18 April 66.

1/1

TARASENKO, B.A. (Komi ASSR, g. Ukhta, Sangorodok, d.40, kv.3)

Management of purulent mesenterial lymphadenitis. Vest.khir. 81 no.12:101-102 D '58. (MIRA 12:2)

1. Iz tsentral'noy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach - N.V. Eyzenbraun) Ukhtinskogo kombinata.

(Lymphadenitis, surg.
purulent mesenteric (Rus))

TARASENKO, B.A.

Simple method for reducing a dislocated shoulder. Vest.khir. 85 no.9:117-118 S '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Iz tsentral'noy bol'nitsy (gl. vrach - zasluzh. vrach Komi ASSR E.V. Ryzenbraun) Ukhtinskogo kombinata Komi ASSR.
(SHOULDER JOINT—DISLOCATION)

TARASENKO, B.A. (Komi ASSR, g. Ukha, pos. Sangorodok)

Surgical approach to the anterior section of the elbow joint in muscle mouse. Vest.khir. 85 no.12:107-108 D '60.
(MIRA 14:1)

1. Iz khirurgicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. - D.P. Achery) tsentral'noy bol'nitsy Ukhtinskogo kombinata Komi ASSR.
(ELBOW--SURGERY)

COUNTRY	: USSR	J
CATEGORY	: Soil Science. Fertilizers.	
ABS. JOUR.	: RZhBiol., No. 4,1959, No. [illegible]	
AUTHOR	: Zarasenko, B.I.; Nosov, P.V.	
INST.	:	
TITLE	: Application of a Roller in the Treatment of Semi-Fallow.	
ORIG. PUB.	: S. kn. Sev. Kavkaza, 1958, No.7, 22-24	
ABSTRACT	: [illegible]	

Card: 1/1

KUZNETSOV, I.A.; TARASENKO, B.I.

Packing soils for winter crops. Nauka i perod.op.v sel'khoz. 7 no.7: 53-54 Jl '57. (MLRA 10:8)

(Tillage)

TARASENKO, B. I. Cand Agr Soi -- "Conditions of the growth and development of winter wheat according to various predecessors and methods of cultivation of soil in the Kuban'." Krasnodar, 1960 (Min of Agr USSR. Stalingrad Agr Inst). (KL, 1-61, 203)

TARASENKO, B. I.

Mechanical stability of Chernozem aggregates in western Ciscaucasia. Pochvovedenie no.10:85-88 '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Kubanskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut.
(Caucasus, Northern--Chernozem soils)

IZVEKOV, A.S.; TARASENKO, B.I.

Using a roller in the tillage for winter wheat. Zemledelie 25 no.8:65-67 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Glavnyy agronom kolkhoza imeni Zhdanova, Novo-Kubanskogo rayona Krasnodarskogo kraya (for Izvekov). 2. Kubanskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut.
(Kuban--Wheat) (Kuban--Tillage)

NOSATOVSKIY, Anton Ivanovich; GUBANOV, Ya.V , nauchn. sotr., kand. sel'khoz. nauk; TARASENKO, B.I., nauchn. sotr., kand. sel'-khoz.nauk; GRIGOR'YEVA, A.I., red.

[Wheat; its biology] Pshenitsa; biologiia. Izd.2., dop. Moskva, Kolos, 1965. 567 p. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Kubanskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy insti ut 'for Gubanov, Tarasenko).

Tarasenko 13 V

PERTSEV, B.N., doktor istoricheskikh nauk, akademik; TARASENKO, B.P.; PETROV, L.K.; KONOPEL'KO, I.A.; POBOL', L.D.

Book about ancient Russian glass. ("Glassmaking in ancient Russia" by M.A. Bezborodov. Reviewed by V.N. Pertsev and others). Stek. i ker. 14 no.9:31-32 S '57. (MIRA 10:10)

1.AN BSSR (for Pertsev).
(Glass manufacture--History)
(Bezborodov, M.A.)

LELICHENKO, N.G., insh.; KOVAL'CHUK, R.D., insh.; GRIGORENKO, G.I., insh.; TARASENKO, B.P., insh.

Prestressed reinforced concrete trihedral electric-line poles. Suggested by N.G.Lelichenko, R.D.Koval'chuk, G.I.Grigorenko, B.P.Tarasenko. Rats.i izobr.predl.v stroi. no.14:8-12 '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Po materialam stroitel'no-montazhnogo tresta No.86 Khar'kovskogo sovnarkhoza, Khar'kov, Gosprom., pod"yezd 3, 5 etazh.
(Electric lines--Poles)

S/169/61/000/012/072/089
D228/D305

AUTHORS: Tarasenko, D. A., and Kolomiytseva, L. M.

TITLE: Aeroclimatic characteristic of the temperature and wind fields over USSR territory along meridians 110° and 140°E

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 12, 1961, 69, abstract 12B432 (Tr. Tsentr. aerol. observ., 1960, no. 38, 55-77)

TEXT: The regime of the free atmosphere was studied over the USSR eastern districts. Vertical sections of the atmosphere along meridians 110° and 140°E were constructed from mean monthly data obtained through processing by the calculating-machine section of the Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut aeroklimatologii (Scientic Research Institute of Aeroclimatology) of the material of temperature and wind point-probing for 5 years. Analysis of

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S/169/61/000/012/072/089
D228/D305

Aeroclimatic characteristic...

the sections permitted the space-time peculiarities of the temperature and wind systems of the free atmosphere to be exposed.
[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

28410
S/169/61/000/007/064/104
A006/A101

3.5000

AUTHORS: Zolotarev, M.A., Tarasenko, D.A., Kolomiytseva, L.M.

TITLE: Some peculiarities of the atmosphere structure according to materials of the International Geophysical Year

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Geofizika, no. 7, 1961, 55, abstract 7B357 ("Tr. Tsentr. aerol. observ.", 1960, no. 38. 84 - 104)

TEXT: The authors present results of analyzing vertical atmosphere sections over the USSR territory composed from materials of the International Geophysical Year (IGY) Synoptic states were selected with zonal and meridional circulation forms and with well defined extratropical jet flows. Contrary to the existing opinion, an analysis of materials of increased frequent sounding has shown that under certain circulation conditions when there are contrasting height fronts, a break of the tropopause in high latitudes is caused by sharper contrasts of temperature and wind. Breaks of the tropopause at a meridional circulation form were noted in July 1957 on meridians 140° of eastern longitude (between the Kotel'nyy Island and the Tiksi Peninsula) and 100° western longitude (between Cape Chelyuskin and Khatanga), and in July 1958, on meridian 75° eastern longitude (be-

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TARASENKO, D.A.

Some problems of the structure of tropopause. Trudy TSAO no.41: 67-81 '62. (MIRA 16:10)

TARASENKO, D.A.

Determination of the level and character of tropopause. Meteor.i gidrol. no.8:36-38 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. TSentral'naya aerologicheskaya observatoriya.

L 54533-65 EWT(1)/FCC GW

ACCESSION NR: AR5014441 UR/0169/65/000/005/B081/B081
551.513:551.528

13
B

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Geofizika, Abs. 5B479

AUTHOR: Tarasenko, D.A.

TITLE: Statistical data on the relation between the height of the tropopause and the level with maximum wind velocity

CITED SOURCE: Tr. Tsentr. zerol. observ., vyp. 59, 1964, 47-52

TOPIC TAGS: atmospheric circulation, wind velocity, tropopause, double tropopause, stratosphere, jet stream

TRANSLATION: A study has been made of the relation between the height of the tropopause in the middle latitudes and the level with maximum wind velocity over several stations in the SSSR. Data from radiosonde stations in Japan have been used for cases of double tropopauses. The study was made using both temporal vertical cross sections and analyses of the wind regime of the 3-km layer above and below the tropopause (especially for January and July). In July, the frequency of the maximum wind in the layer 13 km from the tropopause is maximal below the tropopause in all cases. In winter, the frequency can be maximal both above and below the tropopause. This is dependent on circulation

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ACCESSION NR: AR5014441

conditions; on the average, in summer, the intensity of cyclonic activity is less than in winter and therefore the frequency of the maximum wind velocity below the tropopause is maximal in summer. The absolute maximum of the wind in winter is at a height of 25-30 km in the stratosphere. Depending on the type of tropopause, the maximum frequency of maximum wind velocity in the 3-km layer above the tropopause is observed for the zero type. Calculations of the frequency for the layers 0-1, 1-2 and 2-3 km above and below the tropopause revealed that the maximum wind velocities are most often observed in the layer 0-1 km below the tropopause (21-32%). There is some increase in the maximum wind velocity in the layer 2-3 km above the tropopause (8-17%); this can be attributed to the influence of a westerly tropospheric jet stream which sometimes descends into the lower stratosphere. When there are two tropopauses, the level with the maximum velocity usually falls between the tropopauses, closer to the temperate air tropopause. Z. Makhover.

SUB CODE: ES ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

TARASENKO, D.A.

Statistical data on the correlation of the height of the tropopause and the level with the maximum wind speed. Trudy TSAO no.59:47-52 '64. (MIRA 19:1)

TARASENKO, D.A.

Criteria of determining the level and character of the tropopause recommended by the WMO. Trudy TSAO no.59:32-42 '64. (MIRA 19:1)

TARASENKO, D.A.; TSITOVICH, T.A.

Data on the vertical structure of fronts. Trudy TSAO no.66:92-99 '65. (MIRA 19:1)

ZOLOTAREV, M.A.; TARASENKO, D.A.

Examples of double tropopauses over Moscow. Trudy TSAO no.66:51-62 '65. (MIRA 19:1)

TARASENKO, D.A.

Structure of the tropopause. Meteor. issl. no.9:94-100 '65.
(MIRA 19:1)

L 24369-66 EWT(1)/FCC GW

ACC NR: AT6005155 SOURCE CODE: UR/2789/65/000/066/0092/0099 41 64+1

AUTHOR: Tarasenko, D.A.; Tsitovich, T.A.

ORG: Central Aerological Observatory (Tsentral'naya aerologicheskaya observatoriya)

TITLE: Data on the vertical structure of fronts 12

SOURCE: Tsentral'naya aerologicheskaya observatoriya. Trudy, no. 66, 1965. Aerosinopticheskiye i aerologicheskiye issledovaniya (Aerosynoptic and aerological research), 92-99

TOPIC TAGS: atmospheric front, meteorology, atmospheric sounding, atmospheric probe, wind, atmospheric temperature, cyclone

ABSTRACT: The vertical structure of fronts in a temperature field, wind, and cloudiness were studied by the construction and analysis of time and space vertical profiles of the atmosphere on the basis of data from radio wind and aerial sounding. Synoptic and baric topography maps were used. Practical examples are used to show the cases of evolution of the frontal surfaces in various parts of a trough. The structure of fronts in high occluded cyclones is studied using data on two cyclones, one over northern Siberia and the

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L 24369-66

ACC NR: AT6005155

other over Kamchatka, in March, 1963. An example is studied of an upper front in the vicinity of the tropopause. Preliminary statistical characteristics are given and discussed for a vertical structure of fronts and cyclonic formations. The front structure of cyclonic formations is found to be complex. Vertically, as a rule, several fronts were observed over one point. The thickness of these layers, however, was insignificant and was often characterized by inversion and isothermy. The latter was also observed in high fronts. It is noted in conclusion that the study confirms the diversity of front systems over the middle latitudes, the complexity of their structure, and variability in space and time under the influence of many factors. At the same time, it is becoming obvious that the existing network of temperature-wind sounding and the frequency of observations at every 6 hrs is absolutely insufficient for the study of the processes in the frontal regions. A 1 to 2-hr interval between soundings and special aerial sounding is deemed necessary. Orig. art. has: 3 tables and 3 figures.

SUB CODE: 04 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 002 / OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2

L 31536-66 EWT(1)/ECC GW

ACC NR: AT6005152 SOURCE CODE: UR/2789/65/000/066/0051/0062

AUTHOR: Zolotarev, M.A.; Tarasenko, D. A.

ORG: Central Aerological Observatory (Tsentral'naya aerologicheskaya observatoriya)

TITLE: Examples of double tropopauses over Moscow

SOURCE: Tsentral'naya aerologicheskaya observatoriya. Trudy, no. 66, 1965. Aerosinopticheskiye i aerologicheskiye issledovaniya (Aerosynoptic and aerological research), 51-62

TOPIC TAGS: troposhere, stratosphere, atmospheric circulation, radiosonde/A-22 radiosonde, RKZ-1 radiosonde

ABSTRACT: In addition to discussing the discontinuity of tropopauses, the authors examine the case of the existence of double tropopauses in the region of Moscow in November, 1962. A detailed analysis is made of the period from November 22 through 28, 1962. It is interesting that on November 25 there occurred a rearrangement of the thermobaric pole of the atmosphere. On 22-23 November the double tropopause was observed in the intensive meridional mass, the beginning of which occurred in the middle of the month. On 26-28 November, the process was zonal (localized), but over the central regions of the European territory of the Soviet Union, the same as during the period of the intensive meridional circulation, a double tropopause was observed. Certain conclusions are drawn from the data examined. The sounding of the atmosphere by A-22 and RKZ-1 sondes made it possible to detect a more complex vertical structure of the atmosphere, particularly in the zone of the tropopause and the lower part of

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ACC NR: AT6005152

the stratosphere. The thermal heterogeneity became more apparent in the stratosphere. The new types of radiosondes made possible better tracking in the layers with the positive temperature gradients. During the cold period of the year the second tropopause during zonal and meridional jet flows may be taken far to the north or to the east from the normal regions of formation. Its distribution area in width and its depth of penetration on the continent is a function of the jet flow velocity. During the zonal transfer in the jet flows, the possibility of existence of discontinuities in the tropopause of the moderate latitudes is not excluded. There may be a vertical exchange between the stratosphere and the troposphere. Authors express their gratitude to Senior Technician of the Department, T. S. Lyubimov, for assistance in the work. Orig. art. has: 3 tables and 4 figures.

SUB CODE: 04 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 004 / OTH REF: 003

Card 2/2

TARASENKO, D.F.; DMITRIYEV, M.M.

New means of blasting and detonation. Vzryv. delo no.48/5:10-19 '62. (MIRA 15:9)

(Detonators)

TARASENKO, D. F.

SOV/6098

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

Asscnov, V. A., and L. A. Paporotskiy, Resp. Eds.

Novoye v sredstvakh i sposobakh vzryvaniya (New Developments in Blasting Means and Methods). Moscow, Gosgortekhizdat, 1962. 124 p. (Series: Vzryvnoye delo; Sbornik no. 48/5) Errata slip inserted. 3000 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Nauchno-tekhnicheskoye gornoye obshchestvo.

Ed. of Publishing House: A. Ya. Koston'yan; Tech. Eds.: L. I. Minsker and G. M. Il'inskaya.

PURPOSE: The book is intended for mining engineers, workers in scientific research and planning organizations, and also for teachers and students of mining and technical schools.

COVERAGE: This collection of articles describes new blasting means and methods, means of protecting electric detonators from stray currents, and improved methods of short-delay detonation.

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New Developments in Blasting Means (Cont.) SOV/6098

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Foreword 3

Paporotskiy, L. A. Modern Means and Methods of Detonation 5

The article mentions that experiments are being conducted on developing methods of electric detonation of explosive charges with the help of radiowaves and of direct ignition of an explosive charge by an electric discharge

Tarasenko, D. F., and M. M. Dmitriyev. New Means of Detonation and Ignition 10

The author briefly describes the following: ЭД-8П-59, ЭД-9-60, and ЭД-8С instant electric detonators; ЭДКЗ-35 short-delay electric detonator; ТЭД [illegible]-А, heat-resistant electric detonator; ППТ-230 pyrocartridge;

Card 2/6

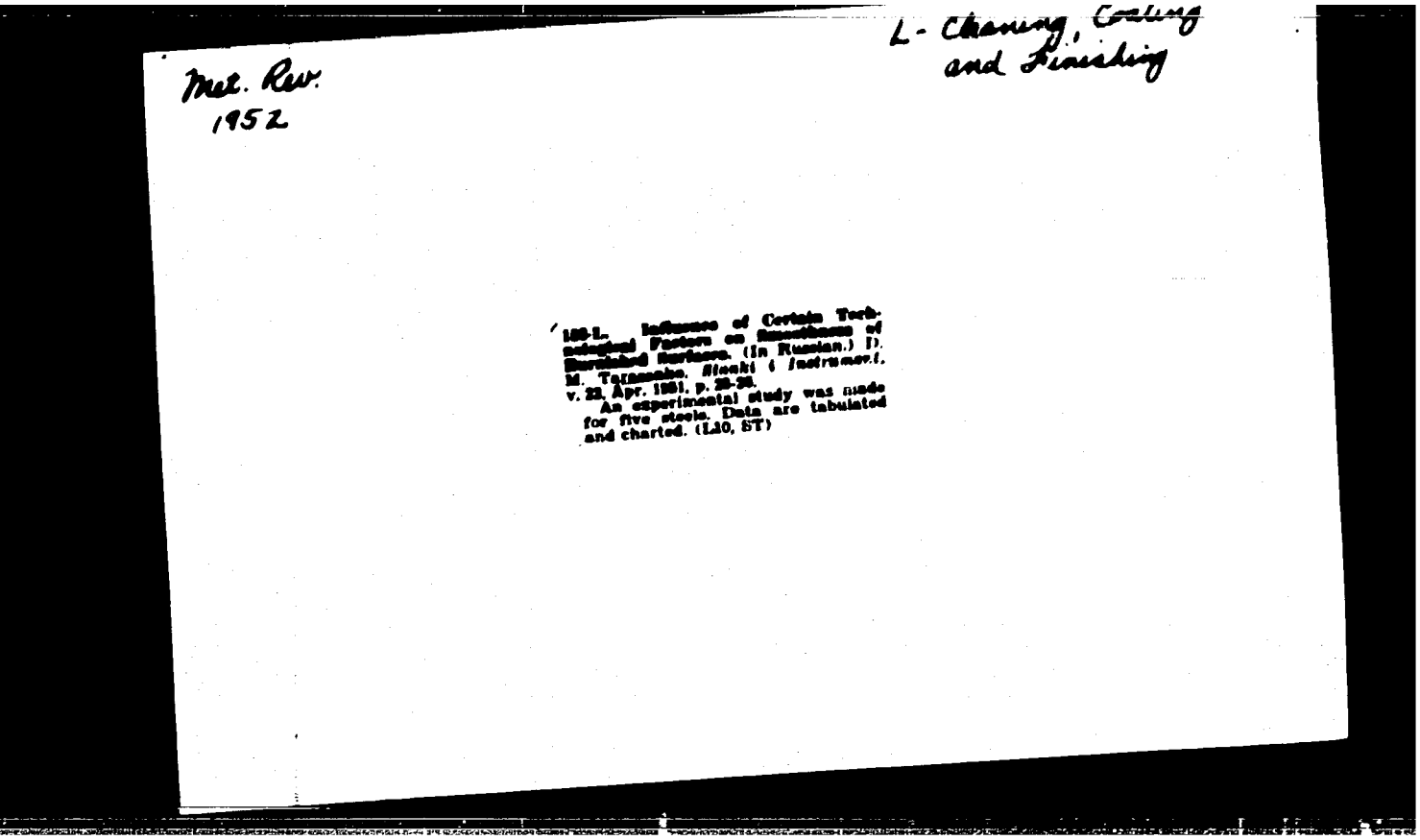
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

1 L

540-L. Dependence of Smoothness of Machined Surfaces on Speed of the Polishing Wheel. (In Russian) I. M. [illegible]. Stanki i Instrument, (Machine Tools and Equipment), v. 21, Apr. [illegible], p. 19.

Results of experimental investigation. Material studied is not indicated. (L10)

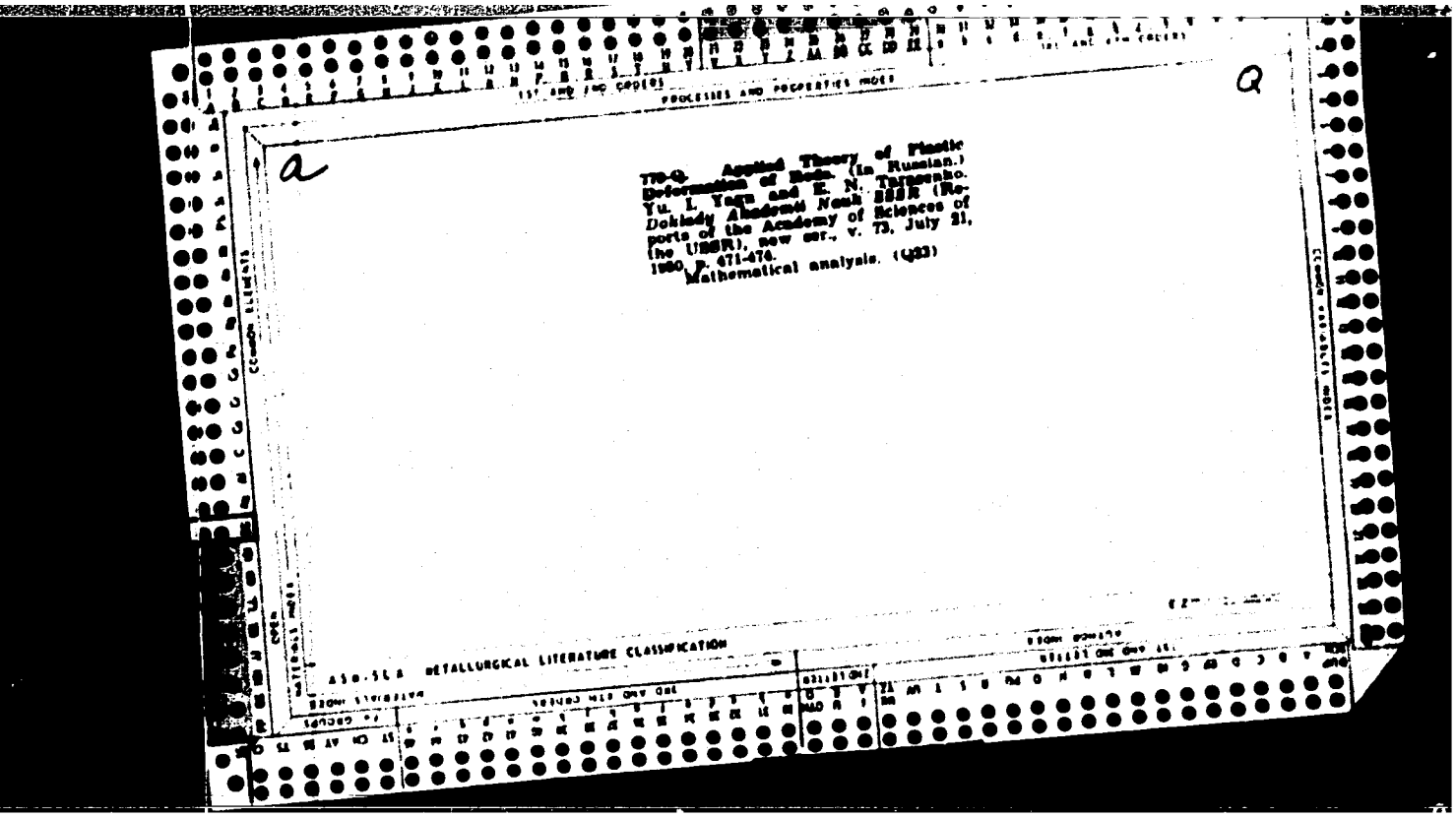
ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



Met. Rev.
1952

L - Cleaning, Coating and Finishing

169-L Influence of Certain Technological Factors on Smoothness of Burnished Surfaces. (In Russian.) D. M. Tarnovskiy. *Stanki i Instrument*, v. 22, Apr. 1951. p. 25-28.
An experimental study was made for five steels. Data are tabulated and charted. (L10, ST)



770-Q Applied Theory of Plastic Deformation of Rocks. (In Russian.) Yu. I. Yagn and E. N. Tarasenko. *Doklady Akademii Nauk* SSSR (Reports of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR), new ser., v. 73, July 21, 1950. p. 471-474.
Mathematical analysis. (4)33)

TARASENKO, D.M., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent

Using the method of radioisotopes in investigating the wear of high-precision machinery. Izv. vys. ucheb.zav.; prib. no.2:141-149 '58. (MIRA 11:7)

1.Leningradskiy pedagogicheskiy institut im. A.I. Gertsena.
(Mechanical wear) (Radioisotopes--Industrial applications)

TARASENKO, E. M.

2077. **Treatment of Trophic Ulcers of the Lower Limbs with Implants of Conserved Skin.** (Лечение трофических язв нижних конечностей подсадками консервированной кожи)

E. M. Tarasenko. Клиническая Медицина [*Klin. Med., Mosk.*] **28**, No. 1, 33-38, Jan., 1950.

The author discusses Filatov's theories on "biological non-specific stimulants" in conserved autoplastic, homoplastic, or heteroplastic tissues. He investigated the therapeutic effect of tissue implants in 90 cases of trophic ulcer; 52 patients were treated in hospital, the others as out-patients. The tissues were conserved according to the method of Filatov and Krauze, only human and rabbit skin being used. The tissue was applied directly to the ulcer and fixed by 2 or 3 stitches

2077 cont.

or a pressure bandage. Ages of patients ranged from 10 to 80. Most of the ulcers were over the tibiae. The trophic ulcers were mostly due to accidents or varicose veins. In 66 cases the ulcers had been present for from 6 months to 10 years, in 24 cases for over 10 years. All cases had received treatment in other institutions without any effect. In 39 cases the ulcer was surrounded by a chronic eczema. Histologically, most ulcers showed necrosis and thrombophlebitis in the ulcer border; after several implants had been used this tissue was replaced by granulations.

In 36 cases the implants became attached within the first 8 to 12 days and remained attached for about 30 days. After that the implant was usually shed and the ulcer was seen to be surrounded by an epithelial lining. In 54 cases the implants did not "take", because of a continuous pus discharge, but even then healing was more rapid than would have been expected. In 6 cases of long-standing ulcer (15 to 30 years) no improvement was achieved. The author estimates that healing was complete in 65 cases, of which 10 relapsed within 6 months.

N. Chatelain

Abstracts of World Medicine
Vol 8 1950

TARASENKO, E.N.

Yagn, Yu. I., and Tarasenko, E. N. An applied theory of plastic deformation of beams. Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR. (N.S.) 73, 471–474 (1950). (Russian)

The formulas for the strain components obtained by the semiinverse method for elastic deformation are assumed to hold in the plastic range. The cross-section of the beam is assumed to be entirely in the plastic state, and the stress-strain relations are of the deformation type. Solutions are given for a symmetric beam for two simple cases of loading.

H. I. Ansoff (Santa Monica, Calif.).

Source: Mathematical Reviews. Vol 12 No. 8

TARASENKO, F. P.

F. P. TARASENKO, "On an information approach to reception methods." Scientific Session Devoted to "Radio Day", May, 1956, Trudrezervizdat, Moscow, 9 Sep. 58

On the important problems in practical communication theory is the comparison of various reception methods and to find the best method (under given conditions and according to a given criterion). The reception process is divided into two stages. The first, preparatory stage, is the conversion of the signal to a shape suitable for resolution; the second, concluding step, is to extract from the resolution which of the possible signals has been transmitted.

If the calculation of the quantity of information to be obtained on each of the possible symbols is used as the method of treating the received signal, then the greatest achievable system effectiveness is thereby attained since such a treatment proceeds without the loss of the information available. The interference-immunity of the system as a whole will be determined by the criterion of stopping the analysis of the received signal (i.e., by the rule of carrying out the concluding step).

The approach explained solves the problem of synthesizing optimum (in the information sense) receiving systems by using completely the a priori information on the statistical properties of the useful signal and noise. The extraction of the final solution in such systems depends on the receiving apparatus and only the result characterized by a reliability assigned earlier is reported to the operator.